The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Vol. 13. SATURDAY, January 12, 1799. No. 6

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.

NOTICE.

THE Aſſeſſors (appointed by the Commiſſioners of Direct Taxes) in the ninth diviſion of the State of Pennſylvania, are requeſted to meet in their aſſeſſment diſtricts, on the following days, to wit: Thoſe of Weſtmoreland county, at Greenſburgh, on Friday the 11th of January next; thoſe of Allegheny county, at Pittſburgh, on Monday the 14th of January; thoſe of Waſhington county, at the Town of Waſhington, on Tueſday the 17th of January; thoſe of Greene county, at Wayneſburgh, on Monday the 21ſt of January; and thoſe of Fayette county, at Union Town, on Thurſday the 24th of January—at which times and places they will be furniſhed with proper books, in which to make their returns to the principal aſſeſſors. It is hoped they will attend punctually, as the time will then expire in which they are obliged by law to make their returns.

I. JENKINSON, Commiſſioner of Direct Taxes for the 9th Diviſion of Pennſylvania.

December 27th, 1798.

William Chriſty,

RETURNS his ſincere thanks to his cuſtomers for the favors received, and they may reſt aſſured that it will always afford him pleaſure to have an opportunity of obliging them.

But, at the ſame time, it is abſolutely neceſſary (in order to facilitate his buſineſs) that they ſhould ſettle their accounts, particularly ſuch as has been due from one to two years.

He has received a freſh ſupply of Woolens, conſiſting of low priced three quarters mixt plains, coatings, caſſimers, &c. alſo, Nails, London Pewter, Sole Leather, and a variety of Goods ſuitable to the ſeaſon, which he will ſell cheap for Caſh or the uſual credit, to thoſe who pay off the old ſcore.

Pittſburgh, January 4, 1799.

At an adjourned Court of Common Pleas, held at Pittſburgh for the County of Allegheny, the ſecond day of January in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety nine, before the Hon. John M'Dowell and John Gibſon, Eſquires, Judges of the ſaid Court.

ON the petition of Iſaac Pearce a priſoner in the jail of the county aforeſaid, praying to be diſcharged according to the proviſions of the act of aſſembly made for the relief of inſolvent debtors, the Court order, that the ſaid priſoner be brought before them at Pittſburgh, on the firſt Monday of March next, that his petition and his creditors may be then heard; and that his creditors have due notice thereof by publiſhing in the Pittſburgh, Union Town and Hagers Town newſpapers, that they may ſhew cauſe if any they have why he ſhould not be diſcharged.

By the Court,
JAMES BRISON, Proth'y.

TO BE RENTED,

AN ISLAND in the Ohio River, about three miles from Pittſburgh, known by the name of Hamilton's Iſland There is 40 acres of clear ground under good fence, fit for cultivation and [illegible] acres of paſture. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber on the weſt bank of the Allegheny river oppoſite Pittſburgh.

JAMES ROBINSON.

January 4, 1799.

Two Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber living in Tyrone townſhip, Fayette county, a Bay MARE, 3 years old, about 14 hands 3 inches high, a natural trotter, ſhod before and the ſhoes ſteel-toed, no brand. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare and ſecures her ſo that the owner may get her again, ſhall receive the above reward and if brought home reaſonable charges.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM.

January 2, 1799.

The PITTSBURGH GAZETTE will in future be printed on a Royal Sheet, little inferior in ſize to the Philadelphia papers—Every exertion on the part of the Printer ſhall be uſed to render it worthy the patronage of the Public.

The Terms of Subſcription for the Gazette, are Two Dollars a year, one half paid at time of ſubſcribing, and the reſidue at the end of ſix months, if demanded—if ſent by poſt, the poſtage muſt be paid in addition.

Advertiſements not exceeding a ſquare inſerted three times for One Dollar—every inſertion after twenty five Cents—thoſe exceeding a ſquare in proportion.

The Printer is again neceſſitated to remind thoſe in arrears, that payment at this time would be very acceptable.

The Printer preſents the compliments of the Seaſon to his ſubſcribers.

JOHN SCULL.

Printing Office, Pittſburgh, December 28, 1798.

Elijah and J. Craig,

HAVE opened for a few weeks, a general aſſortment of GOODS, which will be ſold by wholeſale and retail, at the ſtore next door to General Gibſon's.

Pittſburgh, December 24. 1798

AN Advertiſement appearing in the Pittſburgh Gazette laſt week, ſigned William Gazzam. It becomes highly neceſſary to guard my friends and the public againſt the deception, and inform them that ſaid William Gazzam has no right to collect any debts due to William Larwill, nor has he any accounts againſt one individual, nor books to make out ſuch accounts by. It muſt be very obſervable to Larwill's friends, that Mr. Gazzam offers to receive money but not to diſcharge any account. But Larwill thinks himſelf happy ſince he has been in confinement, to have been able to diſcharge his juſt debts, and has the greateſt confidence that his friends will ſtill enable him to do it.

WILLIAM LARWILL.

Pittſburgh, December 22, 1798.

DAVID WALLACE,

HAS juſt received a complete aſſortment of *DRY GOODS*, ſuitable for the preſent ſeaſon—alſo, *GROCERIES*, which he will ſell at the moſt reduced prices for caſh.

He requeſts thoſe who ſtand indebted to him to pay off their accounts immediately, as no longer indulgence can be given.

Pittſburgh, December 28, 1798.

MERCHANDIZE.

THE ſubſcriber has juſt opened oppoſite Mrs. Murphy's tavern in Market-ſtreet, a general aſſortment of DRY GOODS, ſuitable to the ſeaſon, conſiſting of Woolens, Iriſh Linens' Checks, India Muſlins, Mancheſter Cords of various kinds, Printed Cottons and Chintzes—likewiſe, a pretty general aſſortment of Hardware, Queenſware, China, Glaſsware and Window Glaſs.

GROCERIES, viz.—Old Port, London Particular Teneriffe, beſt Sherry, and a ſmall quantity beſt Old Madeira Wine, Jamaica ſpirits and Bourdeaux Brandy, Muſcovado, Lump and Loaf Sugar, Hyſon, Souchong and Bohea Tea. Coffee, Chocolate, Raiſins, Nutmeg and Muſtard.

Spaniſh Segars, Smoaking Tobacco and Clay Pipes.

The Subſcriber being ſtopped by the ice on his way to the Caſſawago country, with the above goods, &c. he will be induced of courſe to ſell very low, generally, particularly to thoſe who buy to a conſiderable amount.

Wanted, a few buſhels of Oats here, and 30 or 40 buſhels of Wheat at the neareſt Mill, in exchange for Goods.

THOMAS WILSON.

Pittſburgh, December 28, 1798.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber by bond, note, or book account, will pleaſe call and ſettle the ſame with John Wilkins, Eſq. who is authoriſed for that purpoſe Thoſe who neglect this notice will be ſued in fifteen days from this date.

JAMES ANDERSON.

Pittſburgh, December 28, 1798

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen on the 25th December, a bay MARE, 4 years old, 14 hands high, branded on the left buttock G. L. B. ſhe has two colt teeth that are not grown full yet, hurt on the thighs and legs by drawing, has a long ſwitch tail, which was cut about a month ago, and is not healed, ſhod all round, the fore ſhoes being tipped with ſteel, and has got the ſcratches. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare and ſecures her ſo that I may get her again, or brings her to me, or ſecures the perſon that may have taken her, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

GEORGE LEIGHTENBERGER.

Pittſburgh, December 28, 1798

P. S. The above Mare has a ſucking Colt.

Beware of the Raſcal!

THE public in general, and the Book Binders in particular, throughout the United States, are cautioned againſt the deception of a gallows looking, yellow complexioned. black haired fellow who calls himſelf JOHN HOLT, by trade a Book Binder—by his actions I judge him to be a JACOBIN. He yeſterday ſecreted himſelf from the purſuit of his lawful creditors, although the day before out of mere charity, I bailed him from priſon, offered him the higheſt wages and conſtant employ, to enable him to do juſtice—he pledged his word, his honor, to be induſtrious, to be faithful to his benefactor—he has put himſelf beyond my reach for the preſent—he has added ingratitude to injuſtice—In order, more effectually, to guard every perſon againſt his impoſitions for the future, I think it neceſſary to deſcribe him more minutely than above. He is about 5 feet 7 inches high; ſlender make—he is a profane ſwearer, a liar, a drunkard and a glutton. He was guilty of ſeveral acts of ſwindling before he left this town.

ROBERT HARPER.

Chamberſburgh, December 13, 1798.

JOHN IRWIN,

At his WHOLESALE and RETAIL Store, corner of Market and Fourth Streets,

HAS for Sale a large and general aſſortment of *MERCHANDIZE*, ſuitable for the preſent ſeaſon. Alſo, a handſome aſſortment of *CASTINGS*, and a large quantity of *WHISKEY*, by the barrel or gallon, which he flatters himſelf will be acceptable to his cuſtomers and the public.

Pittſburgh, December 20th, 1798.

ROBERT SIMPSON,

Oppoſite the Court Houſe, has on hand and intends keeping a conſtant ſupply of

MADEIRA, } Wines	Hyſon & Bohea Teas
Sherry, } Wines	Loaf and Brown Sugars,
Port, } Wines	Coffee,
Malaga, } Wines	Chocolate,
Old Cogniac & Bourdeaux Brandy,	Rice,
Jamaica Spirits,	Pepper,
Rum,	Alſpice,
Holland Gin,	Ginger,
Lime Juice,	Cinnamon,
Spirits Turpentine,	Nutmegs, &c. &c.
Tanners Oil,	

Which will be ſold WHOLESALE and RETAIL on reaſonable terms.

Pittſburgh, Dec. 18, 1798.

JOHN C. GILKISON,

HAS juſt opened a ſmall *BOOK* and *STATIONARY STORE*, and *SCRIVENER'S OFFICE*; he has a variety of Books for ſale, School Books eſpecially, an aſſortment of which he means to increaſe and keep up, as encouragement may enable him; he has alſo ſome Books of general inſtruction and amuſement, which he will ſell or lend out for a reaſonable time, at a reaſonable price. As a Scrivener, he is prepared to draw Writings, ſuch as Deeds, Articles of Agreement, Powers of Attorney, Obligations, &c.

Stamped paper for Bonds, Notes, Bills of Exchange &c. may be had at his Office.

Pittſburgh, Dec. 19, 1798.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS William Larwill, of the Borough of Pittſburgh did, on the 20th day of November laſt, make an aſſignment of his property unto Gazzam, Taylor and Jones, merchants, of Philadelphia, unto whom he is largely indebted. This is therefore to forwarn all perſons againſt paying any debts due to the ſaid Larwill to any other perſon than the ſubſcriber reſiding in Pittſburgh, who is duly authoriſed to receive the ſame.

WILLIAM GAZZAM.

Pittſburgh, December 22, 1798,

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, living within five miles of Beaver town, two *MARES*, one a ſtrawberry roan, about 12 years old, 14 or 15 hands high, trots and paces, branded on the near ſhoulder; the other is Black, about 4 years old, about 15 hands high, near hind foot white, never has been docked. Whoever takes up ſaid creatures and delivers them to Jonathan Coulter, Eſq. in Beaver town, or to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges.

THOMAS WALTON.

Dec. 17, 1798.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons who are indebted to the late firm, known by the name of Chr. Lovingier & Co. either by bond, note or book account, are required to make payment on or before the 20th day of January next, to the ſubſcriber, who is veſted with full power to collect all debts whatſoever due ſaid firm. And thoſe perſons who neglect the above notice, may expect that their accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers for recovery, without reſpect to perſons.

WILLIAM FREIDT.

Weſtmoreland Furnace, Dec. 26, 1798.

A few ſetts of Doctor PERKINS's celebrated

Metallic Tractors,

are left for ſale at this Printing Office,

Pittſburgh, Dec. 13, 1798

Came to Braddock's Field,

an old Black MARE, about 14 hands high, both hind feet white, a ſnip on her noſe, raiſed a little on the head by the pole-evil. Unleſs the owner comes forward in two months from this date, pay charges and takes her away, ſhe will be ſold for her keeping.

ANDREW M'GAHIE.

December 22, 1798.

Came to the plantation of the

ſubſcriber, living on the Allegheny river, 8 miles from Pittſburgh, a Red HEIFER, one year old next ſpring, a white ſpot in her face, and on her ſhoulder and rump, and a crop off the right ear. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

WILLIAM HIMMELWRIGHT,

December 22, 1798.

PHILADELPHIA, December

On the 21ſt ult. at 12 O'clock, the Houſe ſentatives of this State, waited on the of the United States, and preſented the

ADDRESS:

To JOHN ADAMS,
PRESIDENT of the UNITED STAT
SIR,

AT this momentous criſis of our publi the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Pennſylvania, at an early period of thei beg leave to expreſs the high ſenſe they e of your conduct, as Chief Majiſtrate of t ed States, in ſupport of the honor and in ence of this country.

We have viewed, with anxious ſolicit wild projects of dominion, which hav diſplayed on the theatre of Europe. ſeen, that even that theatre is too ſmall unlimited ambition of the rulers of the people—that the Atlantic itſelf gives no to their projects of ſubjugation; and United States of America are threat Threatened, Sir, not ſo much with ope lity—or an immediate and bold diviſion territory—as with a diviſion, by means of and inſidious policy, of the people from vernment of their choice, and from the whom the pondrous weight of admini reſts.

The vileſt arts of political ſeduction ha triumphantly employed in various goverr and eſpecially in thoſe of republican forr endearing language of ſiſter has been utte the moment of a deadly embrace. Th Sir, have been conſtantly aware of the e this policy, and have, with an uniform provided againſt them and for the public ſo far as your conſtitutional powers per muſt be highly gratifying to the patriotic of every independent mind. That in this we ſpeak the ſentiments of the great body conſtituents, as well as our own, warm hearts in the expreſſion of that important Yet we deplore that there are thoſe, w themſelves by the American name, who h *ringly* inſulted our country, by an uſurpa power not delegated to them, by an obſc terference in our external concerns. Th have lately noticed this circumſtance, is an tional proof of your vigilance for the welfare.

On this ſubject it remains for us to ſa as (notwithſtanding your liberal policy) ne tion has failed, we pledge ourſelves in a manner, as far as our conſtitutional powe tend, to co-operate with the government verting all foreign influence, and detecti meſtic intrigue.

With ſincere and earneſt wiſhes for health; that your care for the public goo continue, and with it the confidence of th zens of the United States; the Houſe of ſentatives of the State of Pennſylvania hav ed this Addreſs.

To which the PRESIDENT made the foll

REPLY.

To the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES
STATE of PENNSYLVANIA,
GENTLEMEN,

I RECEIVE the honor of this Addreſs the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Sta Pennſylvania, expreſſive of their approba my conduct, as Chief Majiſtrate of the U States, in ſupport of the honor and inde ence of this country, with more than co gratitude and peculiar ſenſibility.

The paſſion of ambition is in its nature mited. The late wild projects ſuggeſted on the theatre of Europe, are not new. French nation, from their numbers, their tion, their reſources, their bravery, activity genuity, and enterprize, have been pecu ſubject to paroxyſms of this diſtemper of h man mind. The ſpirit of conqueſt, whic often ſeized on this people, has however, taken poſſeſſion of them without making for ſevere repentance—without involving F in extravagant exertions, and expences, bo blood and treaſure, which have exhauſted ſuch a degree, as to require ſometime centuries of langour and laſſitude before could recover their true ſtation in the worl

There has not been a ſound mind in Fr which has not always lamented and regreted foible in his countrymen. Nor do I be there is a Frenchman in the world at this who is really and truly enlightened with true intereſt and honor of his country, who not bewail the infatuation which is produ temporary calamities to other nations, and produce more laſting misfortunes to France

The inſidious and malevolent policy of d ing people and nations from their governme not original: The French have not even th dit of the invention of it. It is borrowed the great nation of Perſia, who were taught the little republic of Sparta, after ſhe wa bauched and corrupted. France ought aſhamed of it, and the world ought to mak repent of her ſervile imitation.

Candor muſt own that our country lies a reproach which it concerns the nation t rect; it is that of producing individuals wh capable not only of dark interferences by pation in our external concerns, but alſo ca of forgeting or renouncing their principles, ings and habits, in a foreign country, and coming enemies to their own. The diſgra obſervation has been made, and with too appearance of truth, that there are more An cans than there are of any other natio change their minds when they change the and criminal proofs of this are heard read a[illegible], every day. Whether this is ing to a want of national character, or a t of criminal law, a remedy ought to be ght.

The ſolemn pledge you give to co-operate h the general government [illegible] domeſtic intrigue, n influence and its common welfare of every ery important ſubject [illegible] to the untry, and will give great ſatiſfaction to the

[illegible] gentlemen, with great pleaſure, my [illegible] and earneſt wiſhes for your health, that [illegible] for the public good may continue. as [illegible] will, and with it the confidence of the [illegible] of Pennſylvania in particular, and the [illegible] in general.

JOHN ADAMS.

hiladelphia, Dec. 21, 1798.

NITED STATES.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, December 20.

r Sewall called for the order of the day, on bill for eſtabliſhing an uniform ſyſtem of kruptcy throughout the United States.

The Houſe went into a committee, Mr. Dent the chair.

Mr. Hartley moved to diſpenſe with the firſt ding, as it was a lengthy bill, and beſides he l ſeveral members were oppoſed to the paſſing bill for eſtabliſhing a general ſyſtem on that ject. he thought it would ſave much time of houſe if thoſe who were oppoſed to it would nce come forward, and move to ſtrike out the t ſection, and then it would ſpeedily be deter ied whether ſuch a bill was to paſs or not.

Mr. Otis thought the proviſions of the bill were ellent, and it would be more proper that the ſhould be read, as he declared he had not ma ed it.

Mr. Hartley withdrew his motion, and the bill read through. It contained 59 ſections.

After a lengthy debate, the committee roſe, orted progreſs, and obtained leave to ſit again.

Mr. Harper from the committee of managers the impeachment of William Blount reported, t agreeable to the inſtruction of the houſe they l requeſted of the Senate a farther day to pre e for continuing the trial, which was granted, l Monday next 12 o'clock appointed. That ing conſidered the ſubject (Mr. Blount not hav appeared agreeable to the ſummons) it did appear to them conſiſtent with the ſolemnity the occaſion to proceed to trial in his abſence. e managers therefore thought that a farther er ought to be taken requiring his appearance he bar of the Senate. They then moved a re ution that the managers requeſt of the Senate ake meaſures for that purpoſe.

On the queſtion for taking up the report, Mr. nable ſaid it reſted with the Senate to determine ether they would take farther meaſures for t purpoſe or not: however, the report having juſt been made, he hoped the houſe would have e to conſider before they decided on it.

It was not taken up, and the report was order to be printed.

The Speaker laid before the houſe a letter from Treaſurer, with a ſtatement of expenditure in War and Navy Department. Ordered to be nted.

Mr. Samuel Smith from the committee of com ree, reported a bill for altering the Stamp Act it reſpects foreign bills of exchange, which was d a firſt and ſecond time and committed for morrow.

FRIDAY, December 21.

Mr. Morris moved that a committee be ap nted to report a bill for providing compenſation clerks, marſhals, attornies, jurors and wit ſes in the courts of the United States, and to eal ſuch parts of the acts as relate thereto. Five embers were appointed.

The remainder of this day's ſitting was employ in debate concerning the impeachment of W. ount, which being lengthy and unintereſting we ll not publiſh.

MONDAY, December 24.

The Speaker laid before the Houſe a letter m the Secretary of the Treaſury accompanying report and ſtatement of an appropriation which ay be neceſſary for the year 1799, and alſo a tement of expenditure for one year, preceding e 1ſt of October 1798. Which was referred the committee of ways and means.

Mr. Foſter moved that the report of the com ittee of claims on the petition of Jonathan Haſ eld, made laſt ſeſſion, ſhould be referred to a mmittee of the whole, and be made the order the day for Thurſday and printed. Which was rried.

Mr. W. Claiborne ſaid there was a ſubject fore the Houſe laſt ſeſſion, but which not hav g been acted on, it was expedient again to bring into view; he alluded to the bill for eſtabliſhing a uniform militia ſyſtem, he ſaid the common efence of our country laid in the militia, it was erefore an object which required particular at on, and upon that view of it he laid on the ta le a reſolution, that a committee be appointed report whether any, and what amendments ay be in their opinion neceſſary in the act for tabliſhing an uniform militia throughout the U ited States, and that they be inſtructed to re ort by bill or otherwiſe.

Meſſrs. Craik, Wadſworth, Standford, Thomp n and Havens, were appointed agreeable there-

Mr. Craik moved, that a committee be appointed to enquire whether any, and what alterations may be neceſſary in the bill for eſtabliſhing poſt offices and poſt roads.

Mr. Varnum ſaid that laſt ſeſſion this ſubject was referred to the Poſt-Maſter General, who had not made his report thereon.

Mr. Thatcher ſubmitted to the member whether it would not be beſt to wait that report: a number of petitions were alſo referred to that officer, and moſt likely he would report in a few days.

Mr. Baldwin moved that the repreſentation and remonſtrance of the ſtate legiſlature of Georgia, read the 3d of May laſt, be committed to the whole houſe. Ordered for Monday next.

The unfiniſhed buſineſs was further poſtponed until Wedneſday, which was the ſtamp act and the bankrupt bill: as Mr. Otis obſerved that the gentlemen who reported thoſe bills were engaged in the impeachment of William Blount. The houſe then adjourned till Wedneſday.

WEDNESDAY, December 26.

The Speaker laid before the Houſe a report from the Secretary of the Navy, in conformity to a reſolution propoſed by Mr. J. Parker on the 28th inſt. which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. J. Parker ſaid he was requeſted to aſk leave of abſence for Mr. Samuel Smith, who was unexpectedly obliged to return home. Granted.

Mr. Griſwold ſaid that an object of conſiderable conſequence called Legiſlative attention, which was an uſurpation of executive power, as it reſpects negociation with foreign powers. He had no doubt that the Houſe would ſee the propriety of a motion on that ſubject, which he then laid on the table to the following effect:

Reſolved that committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of amending an act &c. for the puniſhment of certain crimes, ſo as to extend the penalties of the ſaid act to all perſons citizens of the United States, who ſhall aſſume the executive power by carrying on any negociation with the executive power of any other foreign prince or ſtate, relating to any controverſy exiſting between ſuch ſtate and the United States.

The Houſe went into a committee on the unfiniſhed buſineſs, the Bankrupt Bill, Mr. Dent in the chair; ſeveral amendments were propoſed and agreed to.—Mr. Otis propoſed two amendments to the 10th ſection, which were ordered to be printed, on which account the committee roſe and obtained leave to ſit again.

Mr. Waln preſented a petition from a number of inhabitants of Philadelphia, complaining that the act of June 13th laſt, which broke off the intercourſe between this country and France, and its dependencies, operated to prevent merchants from procuring the debts due from that country: they petitioned that the Houſe would take ſuch meaſures to prevent that injury as their wiſdom ſhould think proper.

Mr. Sewall moved to refer the petition to the committee on that part of the Preſident's ſpeech which reſpects invigorating meaſures.

Mr. Gallatin moved its reference to the committee of commerce, &c.

Mr. Sewal thought it more reſpected defence than commerce.

Mr. Otis ſaid that he thought it a neceſſary meaſure laſt ſeſſion to paſs the bill in queſtion, and he thought it would be neceſſary to continue the law, but he would not ſay it might not be requiſite to modify ſome parts of it. He wiſhed this petition to be referred to the committee on that ſubject.

On the queſtion for its reference to the committee of commerce there were Ayes 31—Noes 46.

It was then referred to the other committee.

Mr. Bear preſented a petition from Maryland praying the alteration of ſome poſt roads. Referred to the committee on poſt offices and poſt roads.

The houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee on the bill reſpecting balances due from certain ſtates to the United States; Mr. Dent in the chair, which having agreed to, the houſe took it up, and on the queſtion for engroſſing it for a third reading there were Ayes 56. It was ordered a third reading to-morrow.

THURSDAY, December 27.

Mr. Otis ſaid there were ſome imperfections in the ſtamp act, which would require its recommitment, which he moved. The committee of the whole were accordingly diſcharged, and the bill was recommitted.

An engroſſed bill for ſettling the debts of the ſeveral ſtates to the United States was paſſed.

Mr. Thatcher made a farther report of unfiniſhed buſineſs, which was ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Sewal the bankrupt bill was poſtponed till to-morrow, and the motion yeſterday laid on the table by Mr. Griſwold was taken up.

Mr. Nicholas ſaid it was quite a novel ſubject of legiſlation: he was not appriſed of the propriety of making ſuch enquiry. If there was any ground for the motion at all, it certainly muſt appear that it was premature, for ſurely if there was any improper conduct tranſacted by any perſon it muſt be proper that the houſe be informed what that conduct was, before they could legiſlate on it. "We were told three weeks ago, that communication would be made to us in relation to the French government." The houſe had already been engaged in reference to that government: they had already given their opinion reſpecting it; if this meaſure was adopted, it might prevent that communication coming in; it was ſaying we had no need of any communication on the ſubject. We ought to know what it is that has given riſe to ſo new a ſpecies of legiſlation." He ſaid he was ſurpriſed that cauſe for ſuch a motion ſhould have been apprehended by any gentleman: he did hope that there was nothing new in the ſtate of this country that could direct the gentleman's attention to any particular perſon, and this opinion appeared to be maintained by the ſpeech of the Preſident, but if there was, it would be the ſubject of a future communication, and in ſuch a ſtate of things, it would be wrong to fix an improper hold on the minds of the people, before the ſubject ſhould fairly become a ſubject of legiſlation. As he had obſerved, he did not think from the tone of the Preſident that the ſtate of affairs was mended: he was ſtrengthened in that principle from the tone of many gentlemen laſt ſeſſion: they then repeatedly expreſſed their opinions that we were brought to the laſt ſtage of the buſineſs, and that a declaration of war was not only proper but neceſſary: but it appeared that ſince that, the ſtate of things was improved, and that there was really a poſſibility, ariſing out of the facts which had come to view, and what were in the Preſident's knowledge, that an accommodation with France could take place. This being the general appearance of affairs, he contended that the houſe ought to wait a communication before they proceed to a meaſure like this.

Mr. Griſwold ſaid that the gentleman was miſtaken, as to the object of the reſolution: It did not reſpect any circumſtance which might have been tranſacted. It appeared to him an object demanding general legiſlation, which the example of Europe preſſed the neceſſity of. If any thing which the reſolution aimed at, had been done, it could not be thought to aim at that, as it could not affect it: it only looked forward to what may be. If the agent of a faction ſhould hereafter croſs the Atlantic, by the deſire, and for the benefit of the views of that faction, and ſuch agent ſhould treat with that foreign nation, unauthoriſed by the executive: ſuch a man ought to be the ſubject of a law, and ought to be puniſhed ſeverely. Viewing it in that light, there appeared a propriety in bringing forward the reſolution for enquiry to be made of the propriety of a law; he was not perfectly ſanguine in his expectations that ſuch proviſion could be made, but he hoped it could; he hoped there would be no occaſion for the law, but there may be. The object was to make enquiry on its neceſſity and practicability. He did not think it could deſtroy the tranquility of the houſe, as he did not believe there was a member on the floor, who would pretend to ſay that an individual ought to conduct our foreign relations. The conſtitution has veſted the Preſident alone with that power, and the people, or an individual may as well pretend to legiſlate for this houſe, or to uſurp the judicial authority, paſs ſentence and execute it, and ſtamp it with authority, as to aſſume the executive authority in its relations with other countries. Thoſe departments ought to be kept diſtinct from interference with each other, and much more ſo, to prevent individual uſurpation.

Mr. Nicholas did not ſuppoſe the reſolution could effect any paſt tranſactions, but he thought a greater knowledge of a certain tranſaction which was ſaid to have paſſed, ought to be had, before a reſolution, particularly relating to it, ought to be taken up. When the conſtitution put it out of the power of the legiſlature to declare what ſhould be treaſon, it by the ſame rule prevented them to legiſlate on it."

If the gentleman meant this reſolution to effect a circumſtance like one which had recently occurred, Mr. Nicholas declared that, if he had any ſhare in that tranſaction, he ſhould not at all be aſhamed to acknowledge it: he ſhould not be aſhamed of any act which could retrieve peace to his country: he ſhould not be afraid himſelf to croſs the Atlantic in order to obtain that peace: nor be at all apprehenſive of any diſlike from the people for ſuch an act; he had no doubt but it would be approved of as an acceptable ſervice. Indeed upon that broad ground of interference, great benefits in a ſituation like ours, may be expected to ariſe. How, in ſuch a ſituation, can we expect an accommodation with France, but by ſome intermediate aſſiſtance? And who ſo likely to give that aſſiſtance with effect, as a perſon who is to ſhare the enjoyment of that peace? Where is the poſſibility of ſuch conduct doing any harm? If the object was to promote a war, it would be materially different, but the reſolution does not make that difference, and it certainly muſt appear improper to claſs people of different deſcriptions, whoſe aims are different under a general diſapprobation and penalty. As there could be no neceſſity to juſtify the reſolution, it muſt be improper.

Mr. Rutledge ſaid this was a meaſure of defence, and demanded the attention of the houſe. He was ſurpriſed to hear an aſſertion like that from the gentleman from Virginia, that there was no evil in carrying on a negociation with foreign nations. But though the gentleman thought ſuch conduct perfectly harmleſs, he thought it muſt appear to be otherwiſe to thoſe who ſeriouſly conſidered it; and when individuals pretend to tamper and intermeddle with executive buſineſs, a legiſlative interference with ſuch officious conduct muſt be called novel legiſlation! "Example after example had been ſeen, which produced dreadful misfortunes to governments may ſerve to guard us againſt an interference which may be dreaded.

The patriotic party, as it was called, in Holland, had their agents in France, which in their joint exertions, ended in the entire ſubverſion of the government. We alſo know that United Iriſhmen, who have carried murder, maſſacre and devaſtation before them, had their agents in France, by which their enormities were ſupported.

But, he ſaid, he ſhould forbear referring to facts which were not before the houſe, if the circumſtance adverted to ſhould be preſented to the notice of the houſe it muſt command ſerious attention. Would it not be wiſe in the houſe, ſeeing ſuch ſerious events had occurred in other countries to guard againſt ſuch in this country by making ſuch ſuitable regulations to prevent. It may be ſuppoſed that our citizens are too wiſe to ſubmit to the fate of the examples of deſolation in Europe—but it muſt occur, that though the government may be wiſe, there may be a number of people whoſe conſtitutional habits lead them to complain; every government is troubled with ſuch people; and individuals not having a knowledge of conſequences, may be induced to oppoſition. The general government only are authoriſed to treat with foreign nations; not even the ſtate government can interfere: if ſome perſons were to preſent themſelves at the bar of the Council of Five Hundred, and ſay, we come from the patriotic government of Virginia, or of Kentucky, they muſt then ſuppoſe that the zeal of ſuch perſons carried them to a great length, and it would not be to be wondered if that zeal was to increaſe to ſuch a length as to think the improper meaſures of the American government may be checked by landing a French army: theſe things may happen, if encouragement is given, by permitting individual citizens to go to that country and carry on negociations with impunity, ſuppoſing all the time there is no harm, as their views are only to promote peace and that our government has no puniſhment for it: thus you would have the people going contrary to the government, and tranſacting whatever they ſuppoſed the government remiſs in.

He ſaw nothing in the ſpeech of the Preſident which would induce the moſt ſanguine member of the legiſlature to retract in the leaſt the exertions put in force laſt ſeſſion: he hoped and truſted the ſame exertions would be continued this ſeſſion, and even be heightened, but he conceived it was owing to that energy and determination to oppoſe aggreſſion, that the ſecurity we enjoyed iſſued. It was neceſſary to let the citizens know to whom foreign intercourſe was entruſted in our government. If the houſe were to take notice of the tranſaction alluded to in the manner becoming the dignity of the nation, it would require more ſerious attention, but it was not in the reſolution; that had only a view to future occurrences of the ſame nature, which it was intended to correct.

[To be continued.]

American Intelligence.

SAAVNNAH, November 27.

We announce with great pleaſure the election of Mr. Talliaferro and Mr. Jones as repreſentatives to Congreſs from this ſtate. Their only opponent was Mr. Baldwin, a man who is well known for his antifederal principles and oppoſition to the federal government. The federal characters of the two gentlemen now elected muſt give great ſatisfaction to the friends of the general government, and we ſincerely congratulate them on the event.

We are happy alſo to add, that the evidences of federaliſm are daily increaſing among the citizens of this ſtate, and particularly in the upper counties.

CHARLESTON, December 1.

The gentlemen who came paſſengers in the Carolina from London, and arrived on Thurſday evening in the ſtage from Savannah, mention that they were on board Sir Richard Strachan's frigate at Portſmouth on the 5th of October who informed them that the Polyphemus frigate had arrived at Cork and another frigate at Sheerneſs, both of which brought intelligence of lord Bridport's ſquadron having been left in ſight of the French fleet from Breſt. Sir R. Strachan further informed them that the admiralty had received poſitive accounts of lord Bridport having fallen in with and totally defeated the Breſt fleet.

NEW YORK, December 12.

A member of the French convention has had the boldneſs to aſſert—that ſeven eights of the prizes taken by the cruiſers of the Terrible Republic have been neutrals—and that France would ſeverely ſuffer by ſuch abſurd policy. We did not think there was as much reaſon [illegible] honeſty in that infatuated country. [illegible] makes people ſober and rational.

NORFOLK, December 13.

On Monday arrived here in diſtreſs the [illegible] Sally, Capt. Gelſton, of and bound to Philadelphia, 50 days from the Bay of Honduras. The above veſſel had got into the Delaware with pilot on board but was blown out from her anchors; ſhe then made for Cape Henry, and was blown on ſhore on the Horſe Shoe, where ſhe lay for 13 days. Captain Larcum of [illegible] Engliſh ſloop of war Hind, now in Hampton Roads, being informed of her ſituation, ſent down 30 ſeamen under the command of [illegible] maſter's mate, the carpenter of his crew, [illegible] and ſpare anchors and cables; had it not been for their timely aſſiſtance the ſhip muſt [illegible] gone to pieces, as a violent gale from the [illegible] came on the next day.

Captain Gelſton informs us that on the [illegible] of July a turtling boat arrived at Belize [illegible] with information that ſhe had been chaced by a Spaniſh brig which was part of a fleet [illegible] of 28 ſail of veſſels under convoy of two [illegible] from Mexico, fitted out for the purpoſe of [illegible] ſtroying the Britiſh ſettlement on that [illegible] this veſſel alſo had accounts of their force, [illegible] conſiſted of 2000 troops under the command of Gen. O'Neil, Viceroy of Yutican—[illegible] under the command of Don Coſmar.

On the arrival of this news an embargo [illegible] laid on all the ſhipping. About the [illegible] Auguſt two Spaniards were taken priſoners [illegible] had deſerted from the fleet at [illegible] theſe men confirmed the news and [illegible] were four gun boats with four 24 pounders [illegible] a ſchooner mounting eighteen ſixes and [illegible] with 12 guns. Immediate preparations [illegible] now made to repel them; a half moon [illegible] was erected under the inſpection of C[illegible] the Southward of fort Dundee—martial law proclaimed, and the negroes fled into the [illegible]—the wool stores were converted into [illegible], a schooner and four sloops were armed, and every preparation made.

On the 13th of September the fleet was discovered [illegible] Captain [illegible] of the Merlin [illegible] to St. George's [illegible] which were for two [illegible] in the afternoon, the whole [illegible] of the [illegible] came down before the [illegible] the English [illegible] into confusion [illegible] Captain [illegible] the English had [illegible] were 40 whites.

PHILADELPHIA, December 28.

This morning, the Senate of this State, in a body, waited on the President of the United States, and presented the following

ADDRESS.

To the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

SIR,

THE Senate of Pennsylvania, sensible of your very numerous and important duties, would neither claim a portion of your time or attention, did they [illegible] it [illegible] on them, at a crisis of public affairs so interesting as now presents itself, towards the [illegible] execution of the [illegible] of the French government, and the conduct of measures adopted during your administration.

The people of the United States, attached to the French nation, and ardent [illegible] to [illegible] their sympathy and affection within the bounds [illegible] such as a neutral nation [illegible] their duty to [illegible], even when repeated injuries had, in [illegible] degree, awakened them to a [illegible] of their own situation, their feelings were rather [illegible] of regret than of resentment [illegible] for the [illegible] of [illegible] and the [illegible] impulses of necessity had not [illegible] their sufferings and [illegible] with a friendly eye, the smallest advances towards a reconciliation.

The continued aggressions of the French republic has rendered it impossible to remain under this delusion. Our government has been insulted and [illegible] in the [illegible] of the French agents in this country.—[illegible] attempts have been made to sow [illegible] the people of the United States.—[illegible] under the [illegible] of [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible], has [illegible]—[illegible] thrown [illegible] offers of peace, have been haughtily [illegible] and our [illegible] treated with contempt.—[illegible] have been [illegible] in case of [illegible] we have been threatened with the [illegible] which have been [illegible] from the [illegible] to [illegible] of the [illegible] of the French republic. Under this [illegible] would have been [illegible] with our [illegible], and patience would have [illegible] into pusillanimity. We [illegible], therefore, with [illegible] the [illegible] which we have [illegible] the [illegible], and the [illegible] with which [illegible] Under [illegible] from [illegible] we [illegible] a firm reliance, that the people of these states [illegible] equally defy the [illegible] of foreign intrigue, [illegible] the violence of foreign power.

That any change of men or measures [illegible] compatible with the [illegible] and [illegible] of an [illegible] and [illegible] nation, would have [illegible] continuance of harmony with the French republic, we regard as a [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] men [illegible] the [illegible] of any [illegible] have not been [illegible] corrupted by prejudice, or [illegible] by ignorance.—[illegible] and [illegible] of the [illegible] influence, and [illegible] of [illegible] conduct [illegible] in [illegible] our foreign [illegible] of our public [illegible] the [illegible] of our country, and the [illegible] and enlightened people [illegible] their [illegible] virtue and [illegible] them, have [illegible].

[illegible] the [illegible] that the [illegible] of [illegible] they have eminently [illegible] the [illegible] from the [illegible] of the general government, and are [illegible] with [illegible] confidence in the virtue and [illegible] of its administration, will not be [illegible] in bearing their fortunes and their [illegible] to give continuance to the one, and support to the other.

Independently of the [illegible] of your [illegible] virtues command [illegible] of our country, we cannot but indulge ourselves in the [illegible] hope, that you may long continue in the enjoyment of health, and be [illegible] for many years, to fill your exalted station with undiminished honor to yourself, and increasing happiness to the American people.

(Signed)

ROBERT HARE, Speaker.

[illegible] to the [illegible] address of [illegible] the [illegible] of the federal government [illegible] to [illegible] duties the [illegible] of which [illegible] with the most [illegible] in their [illegible] themselves. This has been [illegible] in more than one instance. The British treaty in particular has given the lie to all the predictions of its opponents—and every transaction of our government in relation to France, in their [illegible], are daily affording [illegible] of the wisdom and foresight of those who originated them.

Thus if there was any candour in the opposition, would be acknowledged by them, but these men habituated to the dissuse of their own sense (if they have any) resist even the incontroverable evidence of fact.

Verbal accounts from the West Indies are but repetitions of eulogiums on the policy of the United States in suspending their intercourse with those belonging to the French republic.—These colonies as it was predicted, cannot subsist without the American commerce. Starvation is doing wonderful things—it has already expelled the agents of the republic from the important island of St. Domingo, and will successively revolutionize all French America.

The independence of St. Domingo will afford great temptation to the American merchants—it is however understood, that the propositions of Toussaint only amount to the regulation of a partial trade, to supply the wants of the island, until a regular and permanent government shall be established—In this case, or indeed in every question of this novel affair, it will require much deliberation and caution, before the American government can safely accede to a principle which may in the issue involve other important maxims of national policy. But we can in this instance rely on that wisdom, fortitude and patriotism, which on more critical occasions have safely conducted us through quicksands and rocks.

Extract of a letter from an American in Spain, dated October 9, 1798, to his friend in Philadelphia.

That the genius of French privateers lays plundering better than fighting has been demonstrated on several late occasions. One privateer has lately [illegible] to St. Sebastian, with the captain and Lieutenant [illegible] been [illegible] killed, and in a very shattered condition; while the American armed [illegible] but [illegible] which had been attacked by the privateer [illegible]. On the 30th of Sept. the American [illegible] from [illegible], while the French privateers in that port did not dare to molest them.

Pittsburgh, January 12.

D. Bar, alias David Logan, is elected a member of the house of Representatives of this State, for the county of Philadelphia, in the room of [illegible] Hurst, resigned. His opponent was F. [illegible] Muhlenberg, of TRIMMING memory.

The Court Martial for the trial of Gen. Taylor and others, met here on Tuesday last, pursuant to appointment—Brigadier General Douglass of [illegible] county presides. We have it not in our power to state the issue of these trials.

The amendment to the Constitution of the United States, for the exclusion of aliens from the Councils of the Union, is recommended by the Legislature of New Hampshire—a desire of alteration by which the offices of President and Vice President [illegible] are [illegible] persons they were [illegible], [illegible] office.

⁂

List of Letters remaining in the Post-Office, Pittsburgh, January 12, 1799.

A.

DAVID ADAMS, care of David Mead, [illegible] James Anderson, Pittsburgh, 2; [illegible] Beaver Town, 2; John [illegible] 2; Charles Adams, James Allen, Pittsburgh; David Anderson, care of Rev. [illegible]; Andrew [illegible] Rev. John [illegible] letter and 1 large packet.

B.

Robert Brown, Ten [illegible]; William Baxter, [illegible]; Robert Boyd, Pittsburgh; Peggy [illegible]; John or Robert Bowman, [illegible] E[illegible] Boyd, Sewickly, care of John Irwin, Pittsburgh; Samuel Brown, George Burr, Wm. Br[illegible], John Brians, Racoon, or Thomas [illegible], William Burnside, care of Wm. Robinson.

C.

Richard Cossard, French creek; Stewart Conn[illegible] Coughlin, Campbell; John Chambers, [illegible]; Robert Cochran, M'Kee's Port; Alexander Calhoun, [illegible] township; John Crawford, V[illegible] township, 2; Doctor Caird, Wm. Carr, [illegible] township; Philip Carrager, corporal, Pittsburgh; Benjamin Chamers, Paul Caruthers, [illegible], Samuel Cochran, Chartiers; Wm. Cummins, Wm. Coil.

D.

Wm. Dunn, Oliver Dunn, 2; Thomas Dunn, care of Thomas Reed, Esq. Erie; Alexander D'Arrioh, 3 Tolog(?) Lake Erie; Henry De Bolts, George Devor, [illegible] Rock; Thomas Davison, care of Samuel M'Coul, 2; Henry Dickson, care of James Mitchell, Esq; Thomas Decker, care of Alexander M'Laughlin; Burton [illegible] Dennis, care of Joseph Scott, Esq.

E.

James Evans, M'Kee's Port; Philip Elliot, John Lees(?).

F.

[illegible] Fulton, Pittsburgh; David or Samuel Ferguson, Benjamin Fletcher, Bear creek; Adam Funk.

G.

John Garden, Esq; Hugh Galbraith, care of Alexander M'Laughlin.

H.

Champ Hamilton, Joseph Hemphil, Robert Holmes or John Stones, George Hayes, David Hays, Beaver; Peter W. Hannis, care of Gen. James O'Hara; Peleg Hyde, Jacob Haymaker.

I.

James Johnston, Samuel Johnston, 3; John Johnston, 2; Zachariah Johnston, care of Wm. M'Millan, Pittsburgh; Adam Johnston, Millers run; James Johnston, Fayette township; Christopher Irwin, 2; John Instone, care of John Irwin, 2; Edward Jones, major Winter Jones, David Junker, David Johnston, Pittsburgh.

K.

Robert Kilpatrick, 2; care of James Dunn, Esq; Meadville; Joseph Kinkead, Meadville; Robert Knox, Pittsburgh; George Kinzer, Wm. Kerr, David Kerr, M'Kee's Port; Gilbert Kirker, care of Samuel Jones, Esq. Robert Kid[illegible] Washington county, near Pittsburgh.

L.

Wm. Law, New Connecticut; Wm. L[illegible] New Connecticut; Daniel Ligget, care of J[illegible] Haymaker; Andrew Long, care of Jeremiah Sturgeon, 2; Thomas Loughead, Shenango, Wm. Loughead, M'Kee's Port; James L[illegible] John Lund, care of James O'Hara, Esq. S[illegible] Lane, James Lyman.

M.

Samuel Meeker, Samuel Mercer, Thos. M[illegible] Myers tavern; John M'Kinley, care of [illegible] Hannah, 4; Wm. James or David M'J[illegible] 5; care of John Thompson; Hugh Mart[illegible] of John M'Masters; Isaac Morgan, M'Kenny, Andrew M'Clure, Racoon; M'Dowell, Robert M'Elhanney, P[illegible] Widow M'Elhany, Archibald Maxwell, Andrew Robinson; Archibald M'K[illegible] ward M'Ewen, Pittsburgh; John M'F[illegible] Mahoning; Wm. M'Kee, near M'K[illegible] Joseph Seidler, Patrick M'Lees, care [illegible] der M'Laughlin; Archibald M'Long[illegible] M'Calley, David M'Junk, Chartiers; Richard Murray, James M'Faden, D[illegible] lester, care Col. Wilson, Racoon; D[illegible] ruth, care of James Robinson, Esq. J[illegible] French creek; Henry Marley, L[illegible] Wm. Mann, Waterford, 3; Henry [illegible] creek; James M'Mahan, care of J[illegible] Esquire.

N.

Joseph Neil, Wm. Nichol, Coal Hill, care of Andrew Robinson; Wm. Nelis.

O.

Edward or Philip O'Hara, French creek.

P.

Alexander Power, Conneaut; J. Power, [illegible] ville; Thomas Patterson, Chartiers; [illegible] Patterson, care of John Reed; Joseph P[illegible] New Connecticut; Jesse Pearson, S[illegible] ship; John Pickerton, Montours run; Park, Beaver creek; Robert Power, C[illegible]

Q.

Wm. Quigly, James Quigly, Beaver; Quicey, near Devores ferry.

R.

Charles Raitt, Mifflin township; David [illegible] care of Alexander M'Laughlin; [illegible] R[illegible] Henry Reinhart, Chartiers; John Reather, Sawmill run; Mrs. Reynolds, care of Alexander M'Dowell, Franklin.

S.

Samuel Sterling, care of Francis Deary, 2; John Smith, Long run; John Sherill, [illegible] Snow, care Wm. Denning; Alexander Snodgrass, M'Kee's Port; Andrew S[illegible] near Pittsburgh; John and Charles Swe[illegible] Jeremiah Sturgeon, Martin Smith, New-Connecticut; Wm. Smith, French creek; John Southwell, Meadville; Wm. Scott, [illegible] 2; Thomas Sampson, Pittsburgh; George Sh[illegible] Pittsburgh; Simon S[illegible], Pittsburgh.

T.

Robert Thompson, Mifflin township; George Thompson, 2; John Thompson, care of [illegible] Deary; Caleb Track, Mifflin township; Thomas Thompson, Peters creek; Ely Tucker(?), New-Connecticut.

W.

Hugh White, Beaver; Edward Work, Mathew White, Nine mile run; Thomas Wilson, near M'Kee's Port; Andrew Wilson, Mifflin township, 2; George Wills, Montours meeting-house; C. Weltz, John Woods, near M'Kee's Island; Hugh Wilson, Edward White, care of Wm. Steel; Mary Watt, John Watt, Oil creek; John Warron, Waterford.

Y.

John Young, New-Connecticut; John Young, Long run congregation; Ephraim Young, care of Doctor Stevenson.

At a Court of Common Pleas held at Pittsburgh for the County of Allegheny, the first Monday of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight, before the Honorable Alexander Addison, Esq. President, and his Associates, Justices of the same Court.

ON the petition of Alexander S[illegible]rell, a prisoner in the jail of said county, praying to be discharged agreeable to an act for the relief of insolvent debtors: the Court ordered that the prisoner be brought before them at Pittsburgh on the first Monday of March next, that his petition and the creditors may be then heard; and that his creditors have due notice thereof by publication in the Gazette of the United States and in the Pittsburgh Gazette, for three weeks, the last of which shall be [illegible] before his hearing, that they may shew cause, if any they have, why he should not be discharged.

By the Court.

JAMES BRISON, Proth'y.

Came to the plantation of

the subscriber living on the Monongahela river, Mifflin township, Allegheny county, last October, a small Brown MARE, with a small bell, 3 years old, about 14 hands high, a large star, some white on each of her hind feet, a natural trotter. My reason for not advertising before, was supposing her to belong to some of the neighbouring people that had been to the Indian country, and I did not wish to put them to cost. I now desire the owner to come prove property, pay charges and take her away.

ANDREW M'FARLANE.

January 2, 1799.

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…or a … adopt … for … not kill … ; yet … break … not me, … its from … ed it, it … a house … to … right of … on con… done no … mischief … ordinary … property, … appli… in such … of … applied … ty and … to the … nation … , by … danger, … whether … de… … fat… to at… … enter … ields, from … wel…

with more affection, regarded the revolution [illegible] France, none had more assiduously cultivat[illegible] her friendship, none had more scrupulously o[illegible]served the rules of neutrality, or, consistent with those rules partially indulged the views [illegible] France, than the nation and government of t[illegible] United States. And, if neutrality, justice, affe[illegible]tion and gratitude, could have exempted a [illegible] government and nation from injury from Fran[illegible] the nation and government of the United Sta[illegible] might justly have claimed this exemption. B[illegible] what weight has justice with a government wit[illegible]out principle, without religion, and without [illegible] interest in the prosperity of the people ov[illegible] which it is placed! If the French governme[illegible] had regarded only the interest of France, [illegible] would have cultivated the affections of Ame[illegible]ca. But the French government, like the in[illegible] mother indifferent to the life of the child, [illegible]garded not the interest of the French natio[illegible] but the indulgence of its own passions, and t[illegible] triumph of its own pride; which exalted [illegible] success, beyond the bounds of moderatio[illegible] sought to humble all authorities in universal pr[illegible]stration at its feet. She commenced and pro[illegible]secuted spoliations of our trade to an extent th[illegible] threatened its ruin: and the dismal effects a[illegible] displayed in the bankruptcies of our merchan[illegible] and the languishing state of our commerce a[illegible] agriculture. The American government pa[illegible]tiently and peacefully sought redress by neg[illegible]ciation; but the presumption and rapacity [illegible] France rose in proportion to the patience a[illegible] peace of America; and, with unexampled in[illegible]lence, she repeatedly drove away our ambas[illegible]dors sent to claim only an exemption from [illegible]ry, and a payment of just debts; required [illegible] by an ignominious tribute and bribe, to doub[illegible] the damage we had suffered; and threaten[illegible] us, if we refused this, with war and ravage [illegible] our coasts, burning our towns, and even dis[illegible]lution as a nation.

What could have swelled the insolence [illegible] France to this pitch of extravagance? Had [illegible] done her any injury? She can shew none. W[illegible] it her great success, and mighty power? [illegible] are at a distance to defy her power. How [illegible]

[illegible] she thus to intimidate [illegible]

[illegible] French [illegible] of war, is received at the offi[illegible] the Secretary of the Navy, in a letter from [illegible] Alexander Murray, of the Montezuma [illegible] war, dated off Antigua, Nov. 23, 1798: [illegible] Montezuma and Norfolk were at St. Tho[illegible] the 29th November.

Late Foreign News, via New York.

DUBLIN CASTLE, October 18.

Extract of a letter received this morning from Sir John Borlase Warren to Lord Castlereagh, [illegible] his Majesty's ship Canada, Lough Swilly, the 16th inst.

"My Lord,

"I take the liberty of communicating t[illegible] for the information of his Excellency the Lieutenant, that I fell in with the enemy's [illegible] on the 12th inst. Rosse bearing S. S[illegible] five leagues, and after an action which con[illegible] most part of the day four of the ships struck [illegible] colours.

I believe a brig with Napper Tandy on [illegible] was in company, as she left the French a[illegible] commencement of the business. The en[illegible] ships had a number of troops, arms, stores, ammunition—and large quantities of paper [illegible] torn and thrown into the sea after they [illegible]

I am of opinion that few of the frigates escaped will arrive in France, as they [illegible] much damage in their masts and rigging from the violent gales that followed the day, they must be in a crippled state, and [illegible] probability, be picked up by some of the [illegible]tons on the coast of France, or by admira[illegible] in those waters. They had thrown every [illegible] overboard, boats, spars, arm chests, &c.

I left the prizes with the Robust, Magn[illegible] Ethalion and Amelia. The Hoche of 84 was one of the ships taken. I am,

VIENNA, October 15.

Yesterday a courier arrived from the T[illegible] government to their Minister, and broug[illegible] patches, which were soon afterwards co[illegible]cated to the British and Prussian Envoys. [illegible] They state that on the 5th of Sept[illegible] the Beys of Egypt, having collected a la[illegible] my at Cairo, an obstinate battle was [illegible] which continued through the whole of [illegible] and that in the following night Buonaparte [illegible]treated to Rosetta, to which place he [illegible] followed; though so reduced was his [illegible] not to consist of more than 10 or 12 [illegible] Another attack upon him was preparing [illegible] he consented to capitulate, but he was [illegible] any other terms than a surrender to the [illegible]tion of the Beys, as they were [illegible] it being impossible for him to advance [illegible] farther; and in this condition the [illegible] intelligence left him. The dispatches [illegible] addition, and from the same authority, [illegible] miral Nelson has succeeded in [illegible] troying the transports and armed ships [illegible] andria harbour. He directed some bom[illegible] to sustain the fire of the forts which [illegible] had erected on shore, while fire ships [illegible] in among the transports. The transpo[illegible] moored in a line extending from the rec[illegible] harbour towards the entrance. The [illegible]voured; and soon after the flames to [illegible] vessel, it spread to the remainder. [illegible] number of transports destroyed was 3[illegible] ing several Ragusan and Venetian vessels [illegible]cularly two Venetian ships of the line.

98

ndalous and criminal proofs of this are heard [illegible] every day. Whether [illegible] ng to a wiſh of [illegible] of criminal law, a remedy [illegible] to be [illegible]

the ſolemn pledge you give to co-operate h the general government [illegible] n influence [illegible] ery important [illegible] ntry, and will give great [illegible]

[illegible] with great pleaſure, my [illegible] health, that [illegible] the public good may continue, as [illegible] and with it the confidence of the [illegible] of Pennſylvania in particular, and the [illegible] in general.

JOHN ADAMS.

hiladelphia, Dec. 21, 1798.

NITED STATES.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tueſday, December 20.

r Sewall called for the order of the day, on bill for eſtabliſhing an uniform ſyſtem of kruptcy throughout the United States.

The Houſe went into a committee, Mr. Dent the chair.

Mr. Hartley moved to diſpenſe with the firſt ding, as it was a lengthy bill, and believes he [illegible] ſeveral members were oppoſed to the paſſing [illegible] bill for eſtabliſhing a general ſyſtem on that ject. he thought it would ſave much time of houſe if thoſe who were oppoſed to it would nce come forward, and move to ſtrike out the t ſection, and then it would ſpeedily be deter- ied whether ſuch a bill was to paſs or not.

Mr. G[illegible] thought the proviſions of the bill were ellent, and it would be more proper that the ſhould be read, as he declared he had not ma- ed it.

Mr. Hartley withdrew his motion, and the bill s read through. It contained 59 ſections.

After a lengthy debate, the committee [illegible] orted progreſs, and obtained leave to ſit again.

Mr. Harper from the committee of managers the impeachment of William Blount reported, t agreeable to the inſtruction of the houſe they requeſted of the Senate a farther day to pre- e for continuing the trial, which was granted, Monday next 12 o'clock appointed. That [illegible] the ſubject (Mr. Blount not hav

GEORGE STEVENSON,
JOHN SCULL,
ISAAC CRAIG,
NATHANIEL BEDFORD, } Managers.
JAMES BRISON,
GEORGE SHIRAS,
JEREMIAH BARKER
NATHANIEL IRISH.

WANTED,

WOOD Aſhes, for which one ſhilling per buſhel will be given, and alſo a generous price for Pot Aſh, at the *GLASS WORKS* oppoſite Pittſburgh

WILLIAM EICHBAUM.

October 4, 1798.

The White Oak Level,

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable Tract of Land, was called thus, from the extenſive and beautiful level and the great number of ſtrait and lofty oaks upon it. It lays on the Allegheny river, 10 miles from Pittſburgh, and on the ſame ſide of the river, and contains 318 acres and 15 perches. It is well watered, having five ſprings running through it; the ſituation advantageous for the Pittſburgh market, and the title indiſputable.

Mr. Hugh Quigley who lives adjoining the land will ſhew the ſame to thoſe who may wiſh to ſee it. The purchaſer, by paying part in hand, ſhall have a reaſonable credit for the remainder Terms of ſale, &c. may be known by applicati on to me at Elizabeth Town, either by word or letter.

S. BAYARD.

December 1, 1798. 6w

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable property in Water ſtreet, in the Town of Pittſburgh, which has been for many years occupied as a Public Tavern, and eſtabliſhed by the ſign of the Fountain (or Green Tree) The eligibility of the ſituation, the commodiouſneſs of the Houſe, Stable, and other neceſſary buildings renders it unneceſſary to ſay any thing more as the perſon who may wiſh to purchaſe will view the premiſes. A ſmall part of the purchaſe money will be expect- ed, and an extenſive credit will be given, if re- quired, for the balance.

Likewiſe, a Seven Acre Out-Lot, contiguous to the Town, under cultivation, with a poſt and rail fence. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, who will give an indiſputable title.

JOSIAH TANNEHILL.

Pittſburgh, June 23, 1798

Came to the plantation of the

ſubſcriber, living on the waters of Peters creek, at William Coch an's mill, in Mifflin townſhip, Allegheny county, a Black COW, about four years old, a crop off the left ear, and two ſlits in the right ear. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN WILSON.

Dec. 14, 1798,

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At a Court of Common Pleas held at Pittſburgh for the county of Allegheny, the 8th day of December in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety eight, before the Honorable Alexander Addiſon, Eſq. Preſident, and his Aſſociates, Juſtices of the ſame Court.

ON the petition of Abraham Loos, a priſoner in the jail of ſaid county, praying to be diſcharged according to the proviſions of the acts of aſſembly made for the relief of inſolvent debtors—the Court order that the ſaid priſoner be brought before them at Pittſburgh on the firſt Monday of March next, that his petition and creditors may then be heard, and direct the notice of his application to be publiſhed in the Pittſburgh, Carliſle and Harriſburgh newſpapers three ſeveral times, the laſt of which ſhall be at leaſt two weeks before the time appointed for his hearing.

By the Court.

JAMES BRISON, Proth'y.

BROKERS OFFICE,

No. 147 Cheſnut Street Philadelphia.

WILLIAM M. BIDDLE inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced buſineſs as a Broker and Scrivener, at No. 147 Cheſnut Street Philadelphia, in the vicinity of the Banks and the Land Office, and other Public Offices of this State and of the United States.

PATENTS for Land procured, and all kind of buſineſs tranſacted in the Land Office and ther Public Offices with the utmoſt accuracy nd diſpatch.

Perſons reſiding in the Weſtern Counties of ennſylvania, may have their Letters Papers &c. tely forwarded to William M. Biddle, by ap lying to Thomas Collins Eſq. Attorney at Law ittſburgh.

July 20, 1798.

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it opening and for ſale by the ſubſcriber at his Store at *Williams's Mills*, a neat and general aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

from Baltimore, ſuitable to the ſeaſon, conſiſting of *Dry Goods, Groceries Salt, Iron, Steel, Leather, Spices, Hardware, Cutlery, Cotton and Woollen Hoſiery, Indian and Roſe Blankets, Strouds, Teas, Coffee, Chocolate, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Powder, Lead,* and a variety of other articles for Caſh, Country Produce, or Furs, by

ENNION WILLIAMS.

Williams's Mills, October 29, 1798.

TO BE SOLD,

BY Public Vendue, on Thurſday the 24th day of January next, a HOUSE and LOT in the Town of Nobleſburgh, ſituate on the Main ſtreet. The Houſe is two ſtories high, and the Lot contains five rod in front, and ten deep, Attendance will be given and the terms made known on the day of ſale, by the ſubſcribers.

JOSEPH KING.
W GORMLY.
JOHN GORMLY.

Dec. 12, 1798.

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ame to the plantation of the

ſubſcriber, living in Pitt townſhip, Allegheny county, about 4 miles from Pittſburgh, a Sorrel Mare COLT, hind feet white, and a bald face The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

EDWARD SMITH.

December 18, 1798.

Came to the plantation of the

ſubſcriber, living in Pine townſhip, Allegheny county, in July laſt, a Red STEER, with a white face, and a bit cut out of the near ear, and a ſwallow fork in the off ear, four years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away

WILLIAM DICKSON.

Lowry's Run, Dec. 15, 1798.

For Sale,

A Three Story BRICK HOUSE and Lot of Ground, ſituate in Market ſtreet at the corner of the Public Square. The Houſe is 35 feet ſquare, a kitchen 16 feet by 18, and good cellars under both buildings, an excellent well in the yard, and a ſtone ſtable 40 feet by 28, well finiſhed and ſtalled—alſo, a two ſtory Brick Houſe, 20 feet by 18, with an excellent cellar under it, a log ſtable 30 feet by 24, and a draw well, ſituate in Fourth ſtreet, at the corner of Chancery lane—alſo, a ſmall Log Houſe, ſituate in Fourth ſtreet, near Grant's Hill—a Lot of Ground containing 31 acres and 39 perches, 20 acres of which is under excellent meadow, about one mile from town—an In and Out Lot in the Reſerved Tract on the weſt of the Allegheny oppoſite this place—and Five or Six Donation Tracts of Land. The terms will be made known by applying to the ſubſcriber in Pittſburgh.

WILLIAM IRWIN.

Pittſburgh, 6th Dec. 1798.

Real Property for Sale.

THE ſubſcriber offers for ſale a TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE and KITCHEN, ſituate in the Town of Greenſburgh, alſo, two Lots adjoining William Birns, in ſaid Town—four acres of meadow adjacent to Town—a Lot in Todd's Town, No. 22, one half of an undi vided tract of land containing 74 acres, with good buildings thereon about three quarters of a mile from Greenſburgh, and 100 acres of Land in Allegheny county, in Nicholſon's Diſtrict, No. 101.—Any perſon inclining to purchaſe any of the above deſcribed real property, may know the terms of ſale by applying to the ſubſcriber in Greenſburgh. An indiſputable title will be given to the purchaſer.

ROBERT WILLIAMS.

October 7th, 1798,

NEW GOODS.

Juſt opening by

Abner & Jeſſe Barker,

AT their Store the corner of Front and Market Streets, a general aſſortment of the Neweſt and moſt Faſhionable GOODS, ſuitable for the preſent and approaching ſeaſon—they have alſo a general aſſortment of Superfine and Common

Boulting Cloths,

warranted good, and a quantity of CASTINGS which they offer for ſale on reaſonable terms.

Thoſe indebted to them are earneſtly requeſted to come forward and diſcharge their reſpective accounts, to prevent trouble.

Pittſburgh, Dec. 13, 1798.

Freſh Goods.

Now opening and for ſale, by

DENNY & BEELEN

A Handſome aſſortment of Dry Goods Hardware, Groceries, Stationary, Perfumery, China, Glaſs and Queens Ware, Hats, Shoes, and a few barrels freſh Juniper Berries. They have alſo on hand a quantity of Pig and Barr Lead, Caſtings, and approved Barr Iron

All perſons indebted to them longer than ſix months are requeſted to make payment before the firſt of January next.

Pittſburgh, Dec 13, 1798.

LOST,

ON the evening of the 12th inſt. at or near Mr. Robert Campbell's tavern, Pittſburgh, a red Morocco Pocket Book, containing the following inſtruments of writing, viz.

One note of hand for ninety ſix dollars, dated March or April, 1798, given by Thomas Beale in favor of Joſeph Beale, ſaid Beale having loſt a note for the ſame money, got this note renewed with a diſcharge on it for the firſt—one note of the Bank of North America for Ten Dollars—a bond of indemnity of 200 dollars, given by Robert Chamberlain in favor of Joſeph Beale—one deed of conveyance from James Kenny and wife to John Beale for 75 acres of land—alſo his right of a location of 50 acres, conveyed in the ſame deed—likewiſe, a deed of conveyance from John Beale and wife as one of the heirs of the aforeſaid land, to Joſeph Beale, viz. one in the name of Jonathan for 300 acres, the other in the name of Ezekiel Bowen for 200 acres in Mifflin county—a and warrant for 25 acres in the name of Thomas Beale—three receipts from the Regiſter's Office, Lewiſtown, for ſaid Beale, and a number of other receipts and papers too tedious to mention. Whoever finds ſaid pocket book, and delivers it with all its contents to the ſubſcriber, or to Mr. Robert Giffin, in Pittſburgh, ſhall receive Ten Dollars Reward, or for the pocket book and papers alone Five Dollars, and no queſtions aſked.

JOSEPH BEALE.

Pittſburgh, Dec. 13, 1798.

N. B. The papers can be of no uſe to any perſon but the owner, therefore perſon are cautioned againſt taking an aſſigment.

To be Sold or Rented,

TWO *STOCKING LOOMS*. The terms may be known by applying to Mr. JOHN HANNAH, merchant, Pittſburgh Dec. 7, 1798.

Came to the plantation of the

ſubſcriber, living on the bank of the Allegheny river, at the mouth of Pine creek, four miles from Pittſburgh, in April laſt, a brown ſtud HORSE, about 4 years old, about 13 hands high, a natural trotter. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

GEORGE BRICKLE.

Dec. 10, 1798.

Three Dollars Reward,

WILL be paid by the ſubſcriber, to any perſon who will deliver to him, to Jeſſe Hart, at Brady's run on Big Beaver, or to Major Ebenezer Denny, in Pittſburgh, a LETTER, with its contents, directed to Debby Field, to care of John Field, merchant, near Philadelphia, which was loſt by a meſſenger, Mr. David Clark, on his way between my dwelling on Little Beaver, and Pittſburgh.

ENNION WILLIAMS.

Dec. 11, 1798.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Alexander Young, late of Hempfield townſhip, Weſtmoreland county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring them in properly authenticated for ſettlement.

BENJAMIN LODGE, } Executors.
JOSHUA SIMPSON, }
November 15, 1798.

Six Cents Reward.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, an Apprentice Lad named REASON KINDLE; he is about five feet high, 20 years of age, by trade a Taylor, and is now (I expect) on his way to Kentucky. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice and brings him home, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges.

JOHN SCOTT.

Elizabeth Town, Dec. 7, 1798.

Twelve Dollars Reward

STRAYED or ſtolen from Bear creek ſettlement, about the middle of September laſt, a bay HORSE 5 years old, about 1 hands high, ſhod before, a natural trotter, has a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, a drooping noſe and a ſaddle mark on his near ſide, had on a large bell with a crack in it, the bell collar cut out of a back-band, and tied on with a ſtring—alſo, a Bay MARE, 6 years old, 13 hands high, ſhod before, trots and paces, has a few white hairs in her forehead and a ſcar on one of her hips, a long bushy tail not docked, had on a ſmall bell. Whoever takes up ſaid creatures and brings them to Findley's mill on Loyalhannon creek, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges, or Six Dollars for either.

DAVID HARPER.

Loyalhannon creek, Dec. 3, 1798.

Sixty Dollars Reward.

BROKE out of the jail of Allegheny county, on the night of the 21ſt inſtant, BENJAMIN LOVEJOY, about 33 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, black hair generally queued, black eyes, a down look when ſpoken to, took ſundry wearing apparel with him.

WILLIAM NIXON, a Jerſey man, about 4 feet 2 inches high, about 30 years of age, ſwarthy complexion, black hair, and black eyes, took with him ſundry wearing apparel.

JOHN IRWIN, about 35 years of age, black hair, black eyes, took ſundry wearing apparel with him. Whoever takes up ſaid felons, and delivers them into the jail of this county, ſhall receive the above reward, or Twenty Dollars for either.

SAMUEL M'CORD, Jailor.

Pittſburgh, November 22, 1798.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS I purchaſed one hundred and fifty acres of land from John Huſton, of Beaver townſhip, Allegheny county, for which I gave him a bond for fifty pounds, dated Auguſt 23d, 1797, and whereas the ſaid Huſton cannot comply with his contract, I therefore forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid bond as I am determined not to pay it unleſs compelled by law.

ROBERT SMITH.

November 27, 1798.

TAKEN up treſpaſſing in October laſt, a Bay HORSE, about 15 hands high, a ſmall ſtar in his his forehead, ſhod before, a natural trotter. The owner is deſired to apply to the ſubſcriber at the forks of the Greenſburgh and Glade roads, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN DUNNING.

December 5, 1798.

THE partnerſhip of William Earl & John Barclay, trading under the firm of Earl and Barclay, is this day diſſolved by mutual content—thoſe indebted to ſaid firm are earneſtly requeſted to make payment to Alexander M'Laughlin (with whom our books will be left for ſettlement) before the firſt of January next. Thoſe who may be delinquent may expect no further indulgence.

WILLIAM EARL.
JOHN BARCLAY.

Pittſburgh, Dec. 6, 1798.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS I have been defrauded by a certain Hugh Montgomery and John Norris, of the county of Allegheny, in the purchaſe of land, under the name of vacant land, but on cloſe examination I have found it otherwiſe, and at the time of purchaſe I gave them notes for Eighty Dollars, one due about Chriſtmas next, and the reſt in September 1799. I therefore forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on theſe notes as I am determined not to pay them until compelled by law.

WILLIAM MURPHEY.

November 1798.

Stray Cattle.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, laſt July, a Red HEIFER, with a white face, ſharp horns, a piece taken out of the under ſide of the right ear, about three years old; alſo, a Brown STEER, of the ſame age and mark of the heifer. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

WILLIAM ORMSKIRK BOWLER.

Frenchman's Folly, Nov. 12, 1798.

Land for Sale.

A Valuable Plantation of firſt rate Land, containing 330 acres, four miles from Pittſburgh, the big road from Philadelphia paſſing through it—100 acres of cleared land, 27 of which is meadow, and more may be made. There has been iron works erected on ſaid land, which may be converted to the ſame uſe again or into a Mill at the option of the purchaſer. This place muſt be an object with an induſtrious farmer being ſo near to Pittſburgh and ſo handy to market. A part of the purchaſe money will be expected in hand, for the remainder a reaſonable credit will be given.

WILLIAM AMBERSON.

October 9, 1798.